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May 07, 2003

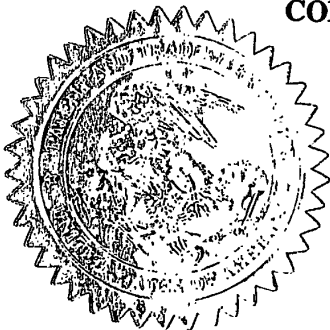
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APPLICATION THAT MET THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE GRANTED A
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**PROVISIONAL
APPLICATION FOR
PATENT COVER SHEET**

Attorney Docket
No.

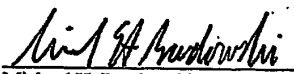
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First Named
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Johnson

Jc879 U.S. PTO
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This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c).

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION (280 characters max)		
SELECTIVE ACYLATION OF SECONDARY HYDROXYL GROUPS		
ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)		
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METHOD OF PAYMENT OF FILING FEES FOR THIS PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT		
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. <input type="checkbox"/> A check or money order is enclosed to cover the filing fees. <input type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the required fees to Deposit Account No. 20-0531. Enclosed is a copy of this sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional filing fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account Number 20-0531.		
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The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are:		
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APPLICATION DATA SHEET

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Representative Information

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SELECTIVE ACYLATION OF SECONDARY HYDROXYL GROUPS

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to methods and compositions for selectively acylating a secondary hydroxyl group of a compound comprising a plurality of unprotected secondary hydroxyl groups. More specifically, the invention relates to methods and compositions for selectively acylating the C-2' hydroxyl group of a taxane molecule containing an unprotected C-7 hydroxyl group.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Acylation is a process frequently used in the chemical arts to introduce one or more carbonyl-containing substituents into a compound of interest, often to protect hydroxyl or amine groups. Over the years, investigators have identified a variety of reagents and reaction conditions for acylating particular functionalities. Of particular interest is the ability to selectively acylate a desired functionality without the need to protect and deprotect other reactive sites thereby creating a more efficient synthetic scheme.

For example, Ishihara *et al.* describe a method for selectively acylating a primary alcohol in presence of secondary alcohols using an acyl chloride (Ishihara *et al.* (1993) *J. Org. Chem.* 58: 3791-3793). In an exemplary reaction scheme, a 1:1 mixture of 1-octanol and 2-octanol in methylene chloride was reacted with acetyl chloride in the presence of various bases, for example, 2,4,6-collidine, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, or 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidine. Under the conditions described, the primary alcohol in 1-octanol was acylated preferentially over the secondary alcohol in 2-octanol.

Garegg *et al.* similarly describe the regioselective acetylation of the primary alcohols of a tetrasaccharide in the presence of its secondary alcohols (Garegg (1997) *J. Carbohydr. Chem.* 16(7): 973-981). Specifically, Garegg *et al.* utilize an excess of acetyl chloride and collidine in methylene chloride at low temperature (-70°C) to perform the selective acetylation.

In another example, Szeja identified reaction conditions to selectively acylate a secondary hydroxyl group at either the 2-position or the 3-position in a sugar molecule where both hydroxyl groups are initially unprotected (Szeja (1979) *Synthesis* 821-822). In the paper, Szeja reports that methyl 4,6-O-benzlidene- α -D-galactopyranoside was partially esterified in 46% yield at its more reactive 3-hydroxyl group using benzoyl chloride and pyridine (see, e.g., Haines (1976) *Adv. Carbohydr. Chem. Biochem.* 33: 11). However, Szeja discloses the regioselective benzoylation of methyl 4,6-O-benzlidene- α -D-galactopyranoside at either its 2-hydroxyl group or its 3-hydroxyl group via phase transfer catalysis.

More specifically, when benzoyl chloride was added to methyl 4,6-O-benzlidene- α -D-galactopyranoside in benzene and hexamethylphosphoric triamide with tetrabutylammonium chloride and a 40% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution forming the aqueous phase, the reaction provided the 3-O-benzoyl product in a 62% yield. In contrast, when benzoyl chloride was added to methyl 4,6-O-benzlidene- α -D-galactopyranoside in the same phase transfer catalysis system without the hexamethylphosphoric triamide present, the reaction provided the 2-O-benzoyl product in a 69% yield.

Regarding the acylation of taxanes, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,319,112 and 5,470,866 describe reaction conditions for acylating the hydroxyl groups at the C-2' positions of the taxane molecules paclitaxel and dihydrocephalomannine. In the reactions, a mixture of paclitaxel and dihydrocephalomannine dissolved in acetonitrile was combined with benzoic acid, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and dimethylaminopyridine. The reaction resulted in benzoylation of the C-2' position of paclitaxel and dihydrocephalomannine. Taxane molecules acylated at the C-2' position reportedly are useful starting materials for producing oxalate and oxamido derivatives of taxanes (see U.S. Patent No. 5,470,866).

Paclitaxel, also known as Taxol A (TAXOL[®] being a registered trademark of the Bristol-Myers Squibb Company), is a member of the taxane family, and is a naturally occurring diterpenoid. Paclitaxel has been shown to have great value as an anti-cancer drug. Paclitaxel can be isolated from certain yew trees, for example, *Taxus brevifolia*, and certain species of *Taxus media* (e.g., species known as "Hill," "Hicksii" and "dark

green spreader”) (see U.S. Patent No. 5,744,333), extracted from cell cultures, or synthesized *in vitro*. Notwithstanding these methods, the global supply of paclitaxel has been quite limited, and there is an ongoing need for other methods for producing paclitaxel cost effectively on a larger scale.

Because of the promising clinical activity of certain taxanes (e.g., paclitaxel) against various types of cancer, there is an ongoing need for different methods for preparing paclitaxel and other taxane molecules, including paclitaxel derivatives and analogues. There also is a need for paclitaxel derivatives having a range of *in vivo* and *in vitro* activities, as well as paclitaxel derivatives having similar biological activities to paclitaxel. It is believed that the preparation of paclitaxel analogues may result in the synthesis of compounds with comparable or greater potency, superior bioavailability, or fewer side effects than paclitaxel. In support of this approach, a paclitaxel analogue known as docetaxel (TAXOTERE®) has been identified.

Docetaxel, which differs from paclitaxel only in the nature of the N-acyl substituent and the absence of a 10-acetyl group, is reported to be twice as active as paclitaxel in certain assays (see U.S. Patent No. 5,319,112). It is contemplated that other paclitaxel derivatives not yet identified may have other beneficial and pharmacologically desirable properties. Furthermore, there is also a need for a paclitaxel analogues that can be used as taxane standards. It is desirable to make easily synthesizable analogues that can be used for characterizing structure-activity relationships of taxane molecules, as chromatography standards, or starting or intermediate molecules in the synthesis of various other taxane molecules.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide methods and compositions for selectively acylating a secondary hydroxyl group of interest in a compound that contains a plurality of unprotected secondary hydroxyl groups using an acid halide and a hindered base. Although the invention described herein has general applicability in the chemical arts, it has particular applicability in the synthesis of taxane molecules.

In one aspect, the invention provides a method for selectively acylating a compound comprising at least two secondary hydroxyl groups that are unprotected. The

method generally comprises the steps of providing a solution of the compound of interest in a suitable solvent and contacting the solution with a hindered base and an acid halide thereby to selectively acylate one secondary hydroxyl group relative to at least one other secondary hydroxyl group. Although the compound of interest may be any molecule that comprises at least two secondary hydroxyl groups, in a preferred embodiment, the compound of interest is a taxane molecule.

In a preferred embodiment, the acid halide is an acid chloride and the hindered base is a trialkylamine or a pyridine derivative. Preferred acid chlorides include benzoyl chloride, tigloyl chloride, hexanoyl chloride, butyryl chloride, 2-methylbutyryl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, furoyl chloride, and *tert*-butyl chloroformate. Preferred trialkylamines include *N*-ethylcyclohexylamine, *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, and tripropylamine. Preferred pyridine derivatives include 2,6-lutidine, 2,4,6-collidine, 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpyridine, 2,6-di-*tert*-butylpyridine, and 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-(dimethylamino)pyridine.

In preferred embodiments of the above-described methodology, the invention provides a method of selectively acylating a hydroxyl group located at the C-2' position of a taxane molecule while the hydroxyl group located at the C-7 position of the taxane molecule is unprotected. The method comprises the steps of providing a solution comprising a taxane molecule in an organic solvent and contacting the solution with a hindered base and an acid halide thereby to acylate the hydroxyl group located at the C-2' position of the taxane molecule. The acid halides and hindered bases described above are applicable to this preferred embodiment.

The selective acylation process preferably occurs within six hours, or more preferably within four hours, after addition of the acid halide and the hindered base to a compound of interest. Additionally, the selective acylation reaction preferably occurs at a temperature of about 40°C or less, or more preferably at about ambient temperature, e.g., from about 20°C to about 25°C.

The organic solvent used in the selective acylation reaction of a taxane molecule typically is an aprotic solvent that solubilizes a taxane molecule at a concentration of at least about 10% by weight, and preferably at least about 15% by weight.

Tetrahydrofuran is the preferred organic solvent.

The foregoing, and other features and advantages of the invention, as well as the invention itself, will be more fully understood from the description, figures, and claims which follow.

5 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

It has been discovered that a secondary hydroxyl group can be selectively acylated in the presence of other unprotected secondary hydroxyl groups using an acid halide and a hindered base. The methods of the invention may permit selective acylation to occur in a relatively short time and/or under relatively mild reaction conditions. By exploiting methods of the invention, it is possible to eliminate protection/deprotection steps in the overall synthetic sequence of a target compound, e.g., a biologically active natural product. In particular, the method of the invention has utility in the synthesis and/or transformation of taxane molecules.

As used herein, an "acid halide" is a compound which contains a carboxy halide functionality, i.e., $-C(O)X$, where X is a halogen such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine. An acid halide can include an alkoxy group, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, an ester group, an ether group, a heterocyclic group, a vinyl group, and combinations thereof. An acid halide also may be substituted with substituents such as alkanoyloxy groups, alkenyl groups, alkylsilyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, alkylsulfoxy groups, alkylthio groups, alkynyl groups, amino groups such as mono- and di-alkylamino groups and mono- and di-arylamino groups, amide groups, carboxy groups, carboxyalkoxy groups, carboxyamide groups, carboxylate groups, haloalkyl groups, halogens, hydroxyl groups, nitrile groups, nitro groups, phosphate groups, siloxy groups, sulfate groups, sulfonamide groups, sulfonyloxy groups, and combinations of these.

Preferred acid halides are acid chlorides such as benzoyl chloride, tigloyl chloride, hexanoyl chloride (caproyl chloride), butyryl chloride, 2-methylbutyryl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, furoyl chloride, and *tert*-butyl chloroformate

As used herein, an "acyl group" means a linear, branched, or cyclic substituent having a carbonyl group which is attached to either an oxygen atom, e.g., of a hydroxyl group, or a nitrogen atom, e.g., of an amino group. An acyl group can include an alkoxy

group, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, an ester group, an ether group, a heterocyclic group, a vinyl group, and combinations thereof. An acyl group also may be substituted with substituents such as alkanoyloxy groups, alkenyl groups, alkylsilyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, alkylsulfoxy groups, alkylthio groups, alkynyl groups, amino groups such as mono- and di-alkylamino groups and mono- and di-arylamino groups, amide groups, carboxy groups, carboxyalkoxy groups, carboxyamido groups, carboxylate groups, haloalkyl groups, halogens, hydroxyl groups, nitrile groups, nitro groups, phosphate groups, siloxy groups, sulfate groups, sulfonamide groups, sulfonyloxy groups, and combinations of these. It should be understood that an acyl group also can be an amino protecting group or a hydroxyl protecting group. As a hydroxyl protecting group, an acyl group may form an ester. As an amino protecting group, an acyl group may form an amide or a carbamate. Examples of acyl groups include, but are not limited to, alkoyl groups, aroyl groups, arylalkoyl groups, and vinoyl groups. Preferred acyl groups are benzoyl, ethanoyl, tigloyl or 2-methyl-2-butenoyl, 2-methyl-1-propenoyl, hexanoyl, butyryl, 2-methylbutyryl, phenylacetyl, propanoyl, furoyl, and *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl.

As used herein, an "alkoxy group" means a linear, branched, or cyclic saturated hydrocarbon attached to an oxygen atom. Preferably, an alkoxy group has between one and six carbon atoms. An alkoxy group also refers to substituted alkoxy groups, which may include substituents such as alkanoyloxy groups, alkenyl groups, alkyl groups, alkylsilyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, alkylsulfoxy groups, alkylthio groups, alkynyl groups, amino groups such as mono- and di-alkylamino groups and mono- and di-arylamino groups, amide groups, aryl groups, arylalkyl groups, carboxy groups, carboxyalkoxy groups, carboxyamido groups, carboxylate groups, haloalkyl groups, halogens, hydroxyl groups, nitrile groups, nitro groups, phosphate groups, siloxy groups, sulfate groups, sulfonamide groups, sulfonyloxy groups, and combinations of these. Preferred examples of alkoxy groups include, among others, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, cyclopropoxy, isopropoxy, *n*-butoxy, isobutoxy, *sec*-butoxy, *tert*-butoxy, cyclobutoxy, pentoxy, isopentoxy, *neo*-pentoxy, cyclopentoxy, hexoxy, and cyclohexoxy.

As used herein, an "alkyl group" means a linear, branched, or cyclic saturated hydrocarbon. Preferably, an alkyl group has between one and six carbon atoms. An

alkyl group also refers to substituted alkyl groups, which may include substituents such as alkanoyloxy groups, alkenyl groups, alkoxy groups, alkylsilyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, alkylsulfoxy groups, alkylthio groups, alkynyl groups, amino groups such as mono- and di-alkylamino groups and mono- and di-arylamino groups, amide groups, aryl groups, arylalkyl groups, carboxy groups, carboxyalkoxy groups, carboxyamide groups, carboxylate groups, haloalkyl groups, halogens, hydroxyl groups, nitrile groups, nitro groups, phosphate groups, siloxy groups, sulfate groups, sulfonamide groups, sulfonyloxy groups, and combinations of these. Preferred substituents are alkoxy groups, amino groups such as dialkylamino groups and diarylamino groups, carboxylic acid-containing groups, haloalkyl groups, halogens, hydroxyl groups, nitrile groups, nitro groups, and sulfonic acid groups. Examples of preferred alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropyl, *n*-butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, cyclobutyl, pentyl, isopentyl, *neo*-pentyl, 1-ethylpropyl, cyclopentyl, hexyl, and cyclohexyl.

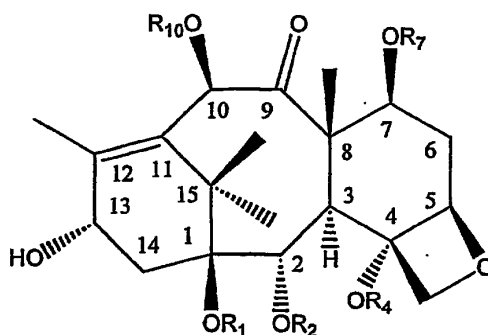
As used herein, an "amino protecting group" means a substituent of an amino group that is employed to block or protect the amino functionality, often while reacting other functional groups on the molecule. Examples of amino protecting groups are well known in the art and are described in J.W. Barton, "Protecting Groups in Organic Chemistry," J.G.W. McOmie, ed., Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1973, and in T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis," John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1999. It should be understood that an amino protecting group may remain on an end product.

As used herein, an "aryl group" means a phenyl group or naphthyl group, which is optionally substituted. Examples of substituents on aryl groups include, but are not limited to, alkanoyloxy groups, alkenyl groups, alkoxy groups, alkylsilyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, alkylsulfoxy groups, alkylthio groups, alkynyl groups, amino groups such as mono- and di-alkylamino groups and mono- and di-arylamino groups, amide groups, aryl groups, arylalkyl groups, carboxy groups, carboxyalkoxy groups, carboxyamide groups, carboxylate groups, haloalkyl groups, halogens, hydroxyl groups, nitrile groups, nitro groups, phosphate groups, siloxy groups, sulfate groups, sulfonamide groups, sulfonyloxy groups, and combinations of these. Preferred substituents are alkoxy

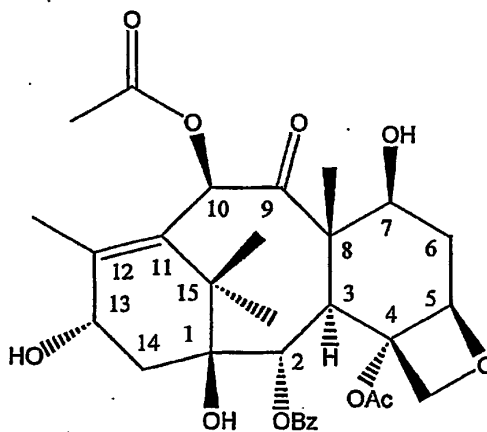
groups, alkyl groups, amino groups such as dialkylamino groups and diarylamino groups, carboxylic acid-containing groups, haloalkyl groups, halogens, hydroxyl groups, nitrile groups, nitro groups, and sulfonic acid groups.

As used herein, an "arylalkyl group" means an aryl group attached to an alkyl group. An example of an arylalkyl group is a benzyl group.

As used herein, a "basic baccatin III structure" means a compound having the formula:



where each of R_1 , R_2 , R_4 , R_7 , and R_{10} independently is hydrogen, an alkyl group, an acyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, a vinyl group, an ether group, an ester group, a glycoside group, an oxo- group, or a hydroxyl protecting group. Included within the definition of a basic baccatin III structure is baccatin III, which has the formula:



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intermediate thereof from reacting with at least one of at least two unprotected secondary hydroxyl groups present in a molecule. Preferably, the hindered base is a trialkylamine where at least one of the alkyl groups is larger than ethyl, or a pyridine derivative that is substituted at least at its 2-position, e.g., 2-ethylpyridine. More preferably, the hindered base is a trialkylamine having two of its alkyl groups larger than ethyl, or a pyridine derivative that is substituted at least at its 2- and 6-positions. Substituents at the 2- and/or 6-positions include, but are not limited to, alkyl groups, alkoxy groups, and halogens. Examples of hindered bases include, but are not limited to, 2,3,5-collidine, 2,4,6-collidine, 2,6-di-*tert*-butylpyridine, 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-(dimethylamino)pyridine, 2,3-lutidine, 2,4-lutidine, 2,5-lutidine, 2,6-lutidine, 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpyridine, *N*-*tert*-butylmorpholine, *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, *N,N*-diisopropylisobutylamine, *N*-ethyldicyclohexylamine, triethylamine, triisopropylamine, tripropylamine, imidazole, 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene (DBN), 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (Dabco™), 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU).

As used herein, a "hydroxyl protecting group" means a substituent of a hydroxyl group that is employed to block or protect the hydroxyl functionality, often while reacting other functional groups on the molecule. Examples of hydroxyl protecting groups are well known in the art and are described in J.W. Barton, "Protecting Groups in Organic Chemistry," J.G.W. McOmie, ed., Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1973, and in T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis," John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1999. It should be understood that a hydroxyl protecting group may remain on an end product. Examples of preferred hydroxyl protecting groups include, among others, acyl groups such as acetate (Ac) and benzoyl (Bz), trimethylsilyl (TMS), triethylsilyl (TES), trichloroethoxycarbonyl, and 2,2,2-trichloroethyloxycarbonyl (Cl₃CH₂OC(O)-).

As used herein, an "oxo- group" means a substituent derived from the oxidation of a glycoside group such as a xyloside as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,356,928.

As used herein, each of "selective acylation," "selectively acylating," and "selectively acylated" means that about 85% or greater of the end products is acylated at the desired secondary hydroxyl group(s) without acylation of at least one other secondary

hydroxyl group, regardless of the overall yield of the reaction. Preferably, about 90% or greater of the end products is acylated at the desired secondary hydroxyl group and/or about 5% or less of a *bis*- or higher order acylated product is formed and/or about 1% or less of the starting material, i.e., the compound to be selectively acylated, remains unreacted. More preferably, about 95% or greater of the end products is acylated at the desired secondary hydroxyl group and/or about 2% or less of a *bis*- or higher order acylated product is formed and/or about 0.1% or less of the starting material remains unreacted.

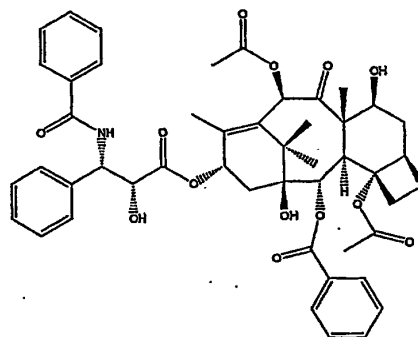
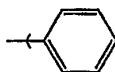
As used herein, "taxane molecule" means a molecule that contains a basic baccatin III structure with a (2R,3S)-C₆H₅CH(Rx)CH(OH)C(O)- group or a (2R,3S)-(CH₃)C=CHCH(Rx)CH(OH)C(O)- group forming an ester with the hydroxyl group located at the C-13 position of the basic baccatin III structure (where the reference numerals used to designate atom positions on a taxane molecule are in accordance with standard taxane nomenclature). The group represented by Rx can be an amino group, a salt of an amino group (e.g., an ammonium salt), an amino group which is protected with an amino protecting group, or a substituent which may be converted into an amino group. Various isomers, homologues, and analogues of the basic baccatin III structure, and of the (2R,3S)-C₆H₅CH(Rx)CH(OH)C(O)- and (2R,3S)-(CH₃)C=CHCH(Rx)CH(OH)C(O)- groups also are included in the definition of a taxane molecule. For example, a 10-deacetylbaccatin III structure is contemplated within the scope of a taxane molecule. Included within the definition of a taxane molecule are Taxol A (paclitaxel), Taxol B (cephalomannine), Taxol C, Taxol D, Taxol E, Taxol F, Taxol G, docetaxel (TAXOTERE[®]), and nonataxel (see, e.g., Table 1).

As used herein, a "vinyl group" means a linear or branched substituent having a carbon-carbon double bond. Examples of vinyl groups include, but are not limited to, 1-methyl-1-propenyl (CH₃CH=C(CH₃)-), and 2-methyl-1-propenyl ((CH₃)₂C=CH-).

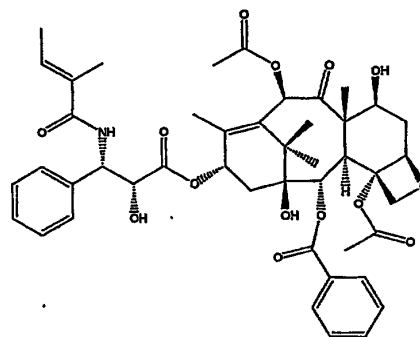
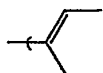
Table 1. Examples Of R_N Groups In Known Taxane Molecules

Taxane	R_N	Molecular Structure
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Taxol A (paclitaxel)



5 Taxol B (cephalomannine)



Taxol C

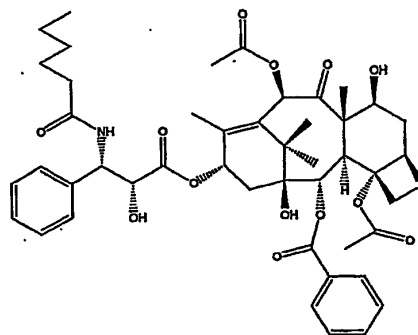
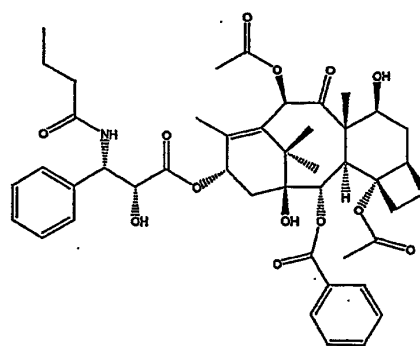


Table 1. Examples Of R_N Groups In Known Taxane Molecules (Continued)

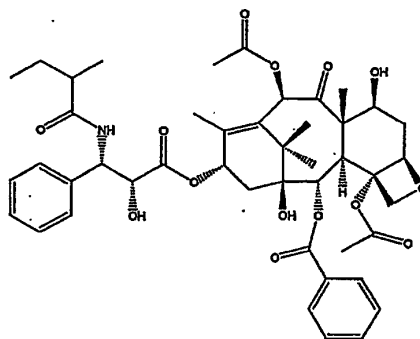
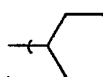
Taxane	R_N	Molecular Structure
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Taxol D

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Taxol E



Taxol F

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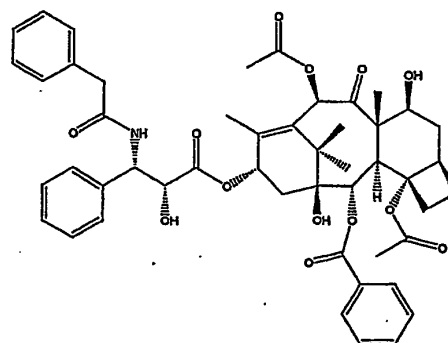
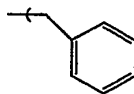


Table 1. Examples Of R_N Groups In Known Taxane Molecules (Continued)

Taxane	R_N	Molecular Structure
5 Taxol G		
Docetaxel (Taxotere®)		
Nonataxel		

205040-2520203

Throughout the description, where compositions are described as having, including, or comprising specific components, or where processes are described as having, including, or comprising specific process steps, it is contemplated that compositions of the present invention also consist essentially of, or consist of, the recited components, and that the processes of the present invention also consist essentially of, or consist of, the recited processing steps. Further, it should be understood that the order of steps or order for performing certain actions are immaterial so long as the invention remains operable. Moreover, two or more steps or actions may be conducted simultaneously.

It should also be understood that in addition to an acid halide, a hindered base and one solvent, a selective acylation reaction of the invention may employ additional reagents including additional hindered or unhindered bases, additional solvents and/or solvent systems, and/or other chemicals and reagents not affecting the selective acylation reaction.

In one aspect, the invention relates to a method of selectively acylating a compound that contains at least two unprotected secondary hydroxyl groups using an acid halide and a hindered base. The method generally includes the steps of providing a solution of the compound in a solvent and contacting the solution with a hindered base and an acid halide whereby at least one secondary hydroxyl group is selectively acylated in preference to another secondary hydroxyl group.

Various acid halides may be used in the practice of the invention, e.g., acid fluorides, acid chlorides, acid bromides, and acid iodides. Depending on the particular end product and/or any reaction condition constraints, e.g., a temperature sensitive molecule, choice of a suitable acid halide is well within the skill in the art. Preferred acid halides include, among others, benzoyl halide, tigloyl halide, hexanoyl halide (caproyl halide), butyryl halide, 2-methylbutyryl halide, phenylacetyl halide, furoyl halide, and *tert*-butyl haloformate. However, acid chlorides are preferred.

Various hindered bases may be used in the practice of the invention, although trialkylamines and pyridine derivatives are preferred. As with the choice of an acid halide, a skilled artisan, with the knowledge of the invention, readily would be able to

identify a particular hindered base suitable for the selective acylation of a specific molecule. In particular, the choice of hindered base depends on the spacial location and steric environment of the secondary hydroxyl groups of the starting material. Hindered bases include, but are not limited to, 2,3,5-collidine, 2,4,6-collidine, 2,6-di-*tert*-butylpyridine, 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-(dimethylamino)pyridine, 2,3-lutidine, 2,4-lutidine, 2,5-lutidine, 2,6-lutidine, 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpyridine, *N-tert*-butylmorpholine, *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, *N,N*-diisopropylisobutylamine, *N*-ethylcyclohexylamine, triethylamine, triisopropylamine, tripropylamine, imidazole, 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene (DBN), 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (Dabco™), 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU). Preferred hindered bases are 2,4,6-collidine, 2,6-lutidine, *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, *N*-ethylcyclohexylamine, and tripropylamine.

The number of molar equivalents of acid halide and hindered base used in a selective acylation reaction based on the moles of starting material can vary depending on the choice of acid halide and hindered base as well as other desired reaction parameters and conditions. In theory, it may be necessary to use only one equivalent of an acid halide to avoid *bis*- or higher order acylation products. However, excess acid halide is preferred to ensure complete reaction of the starting material with the greatest percent yield of end product and/or to increase the rate of reaction.

When using an excess of acid halide and/or hindered base, selectivity of the acylation should not be sacrificed or it should be within tolerable limits. Preferably greater than about 2 equivalents, or greater than about 3 equivalents, of each of an acid halide and a hindered base are used. More preferably, about 4 equivalents or more of each of an acid halide and a hindered base are used. In certain embodiments, the number of equivalents of the acid halide is not equivalent to the number of equivalents of the hindered base. In a preferred embodiment, the number of equivalents of the acid halide is substantially similar to the number of equivalents of hindered base.

Regarding complete reaction of the starting material, for commercial applications, preferably less than about 3%, or less than about 1%, of the starting material remains after the selective acylation reaction, and more preferably, less than about 0.1% remains. Further, with respect to generation of unwanted side products, preferably less than about

3%, or less than about 2%, of the *bis*- or higher order acylation product is formed, and more preferably less than about 1% is formed.

Without wishing to be bound to any particular theory, when the hindered base is a pyridine derivative, the reaction is believed to proceed through a positively charged acyl pyridinium reactive intermediate. Accordingly, if an excess of acid halide is used, an excess of the hindered base also should be used so that an excess of the acyl pyridinium intermediate is formed thereby facilitating the complete reaction of the starting material. If other hindered bases also proceed through reactive intermediates with an acid halide, then an excess of the hindered base should be used. However, because the reaction may proceed through an acyl/hindered base intermediate, it may be unnecessary to have greater than one equivalent of the hindered base present as only one equivalent of acid halide should be used up in the reaction with the starting material so that only one equivalent of the hindered base is necessary to scavenge the free halide. Regardless, the determination of an appropriate number of equivalents of acid halide and hindered base to use in a particular selective acylation reaction is considered to be within the level of skill in the art.

Other reaction parameters and conditions will depend on a variety of factors, e.g., the particular starting material, the spatial location and steric environment of the secondary hydroxyl group to be selectively acylated, the spatial location and steric environment of other secondary hydroxyl groups, and the choice of hindered base and acid halide.

A suitable solvent should be aprotic, non-halogenated, substantially anhydrous, and able to dissolve or solubilize the starting material(s) and acylating reagents to a sufficient degree so that a higher throughput of end product may be realized and excess amounts of solvents can be avoided. However, in all applications, each of these criteria may not be necessary. Preferably, the solvent can solubilize the starting material at least at a concentration of about 10% by weight or more, or about 15% by weight or more. More preferably, the solvent can solubilize the starting material at least at a concentration of about 20% by weight or more.

In addition, a suitable solvent should not react with the acylation reagents, i.e., the

acid halide and the hindered base, or create any unwanted side products with the starting material. Accordingly, choice of a solvent depends on the choice of acid halide and hindered base, as well as the functionality present on the starting material. Ideally, the only reactive sites present on the starting material are the secondary hydroxyl groups, thereby minimizing the possibility of unwanted reactions elsewhere. Examples of solvents include, among others, acetone, acetonitrile (CH_3CN), 1,2-dimethoxyethane (mono-glyme), dimethylformamide (DMF), tetrahydrofuran (THF), and toluene.

Other reaction conditions that may be varied include the time and temperature of the selective acylation reaction. In commercial embodiments, an increase of each of these parameters increases the cost of the reaction, i.e., the cost of making the end product. Thus, minimizing the time and temperature of the reaction is desirable and may be achieved through the judicious choice of the above-discussed parameters.

For example, in an commercial process, a reaction time of less than about 8 hours is preferred (e.g., representing an employee shift), with reaction times of about 6 hours or about 4 hours more preferred. Regarding the temperature of reaction, the closer it is to about ambient temperature, the lower the amount of energy that needs to be used to either heat or cool the reaction thereby making the process more cost effective. Moreover, temperature sensitivity of the starting material and the end product should be taken into consideration when selecting the selective acylating reagents and other reaction parameters and conditions.

In addition, a selective acylation reaction may be carried out at ambient pressure in an atmospheric environment. Preferably the reaction is conducted in an inert atmosphere, e.g., nitrogen or argon. In addition, the reaction may be carried out at a pressure greater than or less than atmospheric pressure.

As with most chemical reactions, its progress may be monitored to completeness, e.g., using thin layer chromatography (TLC) or high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). In some embodiments, a reaction may be deemed complete when about 90% of the end products is acylated at the desired hydroxyl group, e.g., at the C-2' position of a taxane molecule, and/or about 5% or less of the starting material is unreacted. In other embodiments, a reaction may be deemed complete when about 95% of the end products

is acylated at the desired hydroxyl group and/or about 0.1% or less of the starting material is unreacted. Subsequent to completion of the selective acylation reaction or after a specific reaction time, work up of the acylation reaction, and isolation and purification of the selectively acylated end product may be accomplished using techniques readily known in the art.

For example, work up of a selective acylation reaction conducted in CH_3CN typically involves treating the reaction solution with a dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution, partitioning with ethyl acetate (EtOAc), washing the organic layer with a dilute sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) solution, washing the organic layer with a salt solution (brine), drying the organic layer with sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4), and evaporating the organic layer to an amorphous solid. Subsequently, the amorphous solid may be crystallized using an appropriate solvent or solvent system.

Because use of excess acid halide and hindered base is preferred, polymeric resins such as amino-functionalized resin beads or cation exchange resins may be used in the work up of the reaction to facilitate removal of the excess acylation reagents. The polymeric resins typically are added to the reaction solution after completion of the reaction, then filtered out in the subsequent work up. Preferably an excess of the polymeric resin is used compared to the acylation reagent to be removed. For example, a quantity of polymeric resin that is about 2 equivalents, or about 4 equivalents is used. More preferably, about 6 equivalents or more of the polymeric resin is used. Removal of an acid halide, e.g., benzoyl chloride, may be realized by using an amino-functionalized resin bead, e.g., Mitsubishi WA21J beads. Removal of a hindered base such as a pyridine derivative, e.g., 2,6-lutidine, may be achieved using a cationic exchange resin.

Alternatively, it was discovered that if the selective acylation reaction is conducted in THF with an acid chloride, much of the hydrochloric acid salt of the pyridine derivative formed during the course of the reaction may be removed by filtration. Although this may not be possible when CH_3CN is the solvent as the hydrochloric acid salt of the pyridine derivative is soluble in CH_3CN . Subsequent precipitation of the crude end product in an excess of an appropriate solvent, e.g., hexane or heptane, was found to remove much of the remaining hindered base, the acid chloride,

and any acid anhydride that formed during the reaction. Final purification of the crude end product typically involved crystallization in an appropriate solvent or solvent system.

The end product of the selective acylation reaction may be analyzed using analytical techniques known in the art such as infrared (IR) spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, e.g., ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), e.g., reversed phase HPLC, and/or mass spectrometry (MS), e.g., electrospray ionization MS (ES-MS) and matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization MS (MALDI-MS). A combination of these techniques also may be used, e.g., HPLC-MS.

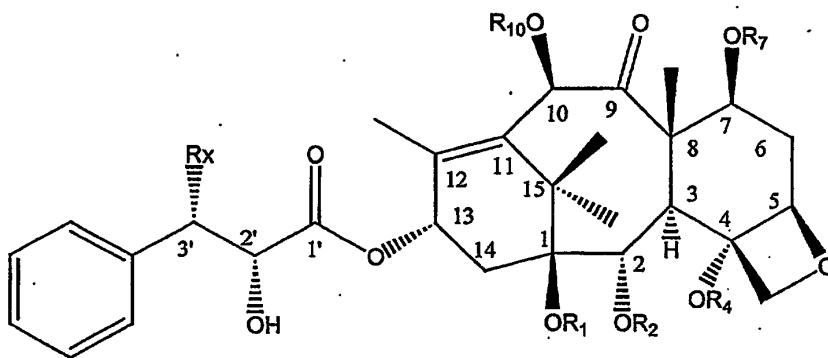
In a preferred embodiment of the above-described methodology, the invention is directed to methods of selectively acylating a taxane molecule or mixtures of taxane molecules, e.g., from biomass or biomass extracts. Particularly, the method is directed to selectively acylating the hydroxyl group located at a C-2' position of a taxane molecule while the hydroxyl group located at the C-7 position of the taxane molecule remains unchanged. The method generally includes the steps of providing a solution comprising a taxane molecule in an organic solvent and contacting the solution with a hindered base and an acid halide whereby the hydroxyl group located at the C-2' position is selectively acylated. It should be understood that the above description of the general selective acylation reaction, including reagents, reaction parameters and conditions, and other information, applies equally to the selective acylation of a taxane molecule.

In the synthesis of taxane molecules, or in the conversion of taxane molecules into other taxane molecules, it may be desirable to selectively acylate the C-2' hydroxyl group of the taxane molecule while maintaining the C-7 hydroxyl group unprotected. For example, to meet Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) standards, paclitaxel from various sources can be selectively acylated with a benzoyl halide using methods of the invention to produce a semi-synthetic intermediate which can be transformed back into paclitaxel. Provided that substantially all the original paclitaxel was converted to the semi-synthetic intermediate, the resulting paclitaxel can be used in commercial pharmaceutical preparations. Thus, performing a selective acylation reaction where the C-7 hydroxyl group of a taxane molecule remains unprotected eliminates additional protection and

deprotection steps, thereby reducing the overall steps necessary in the synthetic scheme and providing a more cost effective methodology.

A selective acylation reaction also may be conducted using a mixture of taxane molecules, each of which is selectively acylated at the desired hydroxyl group, e.g., the C-2' hydroxyl group. Mixtures of paclitaxel, cephalomannine, Taxol C, and other taxane molecules occur in biomass or partial separations or extracts from biomass. According to methods of the invention, two or more of paclitaxel, cephalomannine, Taxol C, and other taxane molecules may be selectively acylated together in one reaction. Thus, the methods of the invention permit selective acylation of multiple taxane molecules in one step. Subsequently, the selectively acylated mixture of taxane molecules may be converted to a particular taxane molecule determined by the choice of acid halide.

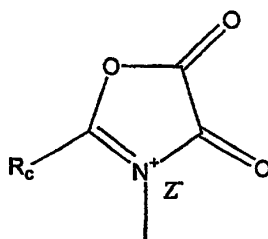
A preferred starting material is a taxane molecule having the formula:



where each of R_1 , R_2 , R_4 , R_7 , and R_{10} independently is hydrogen, an alkyl group, an acyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, a vinyl group, an ether group, an ester group, a glycoside group, an oxo- group, or a hydroxyl protecting group, provided that one of R_2 , R_7 , and R_{10} is hydrogen. Preferably, R_1 is hydrogen; R_2 is an acyl group or a hydroxyl protecting group; R_4 is an acetate group; R_7 is hydrogen, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an ester group, an ether group, a glycoside group, an oxo- group, or a hydroxyl protecting group; and R_{10} is hydrogen, an alkyl group, an aryl group, an ester group, an ether group, or a hydroxyl protecting group, provided that one of R_2 , R_7 , and R_{10} is hydrogen. More preferably, R_1 is a hydrogen, R_2 is a benzoyl group (PhC(O)-), R_4 is an acetate group ($\text{CH}_3\text{C(O)-}$), R_7 is hydrogen, and R_{10} is an acetate group; or R_1 is a hydrogen, R_2 is a

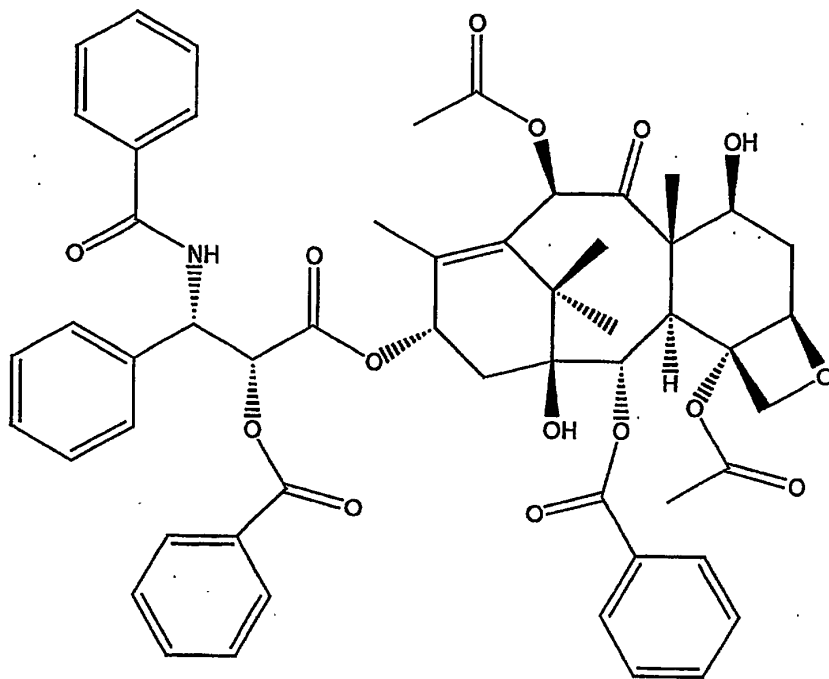
benzoyl group (PhC(O)-), R_4 is an acetate group ($\text{CH}_3\text{C(O)-}$), R_7 is hydrogen, and R_{10} is hydrogen.

As stated above, R_x can be an amino group, a salt of an amino group, an amino group that is protected with an amino protecting group, or a substituent which may be converted into an amino group. For example, R_x may be an iminio group having the formula:



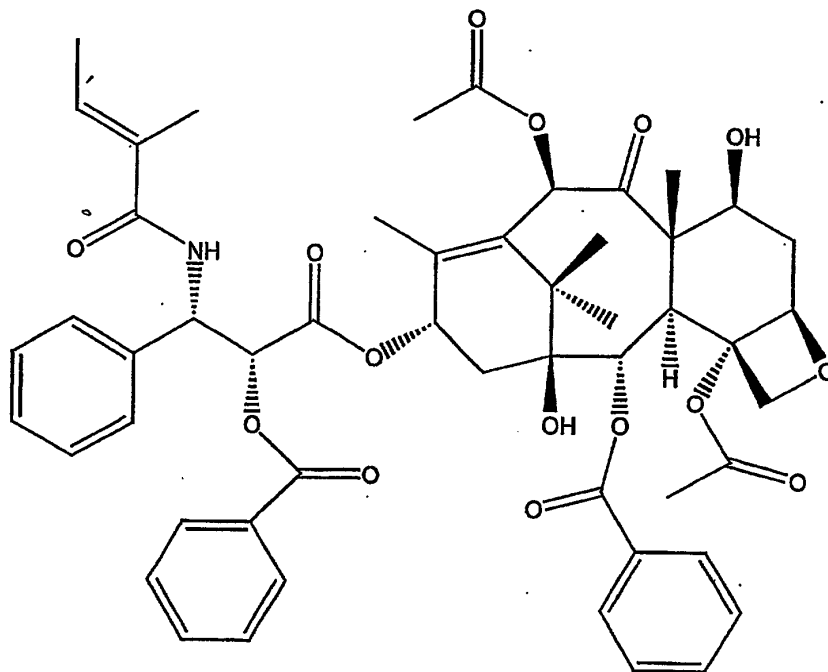
where R_c is an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, an vinyl group, an ether group, or a heterocyclic group; and Z^- is a counterion such as chlorine (Cl^-). While performing selective acylation, R_x is preferably an amino group that is protected as an amide ($-\text{NHC(O)-}$), an imine ($-\text{N=CH-}$), or a carbamate, ($-\text{NHC(O)O-}$).

More preferably, R_x is an imine group having the formula $-\text{N=CHR}_c$, where R_c is an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, an vinyl group, an ether group, or a heterocyclic group; or R_x is an amide group having the formula $-\text{NHC(O)R}_N$, where R_N is an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, a vinyl group, an ether group, or a heterocyclic group. Preferred R_c groups include, among others, aryl groups such as phenyl, arylalkyl groups such as benzyl, vinyl groups such as 1-methyl-1-propenyl ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH=C(CH}_3\text{)-}$), alkyl groups such as n-pentyl, propyl, 1-methyl-propyl ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH(CH}_3\text{)-}$), and heterocyclic groups such as 2-furanyl. Examples of R_N groups include, among others, acetyl ($\text{CH}_3\text{C(O)-}$), HOC(O)- , $\text{CH}_3\text{OC(O)-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH(OH)C(OH)(CH}_3\text{)-}$, and PhNHC(O)- . Preferred R_N groups include, but are not limited to, phenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, n-pentyl, propyl, 1-methyl-propyl, benzyl, and 2-furanyl as shown in Table 1.

[illegible]

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molecule is a taxane molecule having the formula:



Other preferred end products are the known taxane molecules depicted in Table 1 with a benzoyl group attached to the 2'-oxygen.

5 Preferably at least about 85% of the end product taxane molecule is selectively acylated at the C-2' hydroxyl group without acylation at the C-7 hydroxyl group. Further, preferably less than about 1% of a *bis*- or higher order acylated compound is formed and/or less than about 0.1% of the starting taxane molecule(s) remain unreacted.

10 In the selective acylation of a taxane molecule, preferred acid halides are benzoyl chloride, tigloyl halide, hexanoyl chloride (caproyl chloride), butyryl chloride, 2-methylbutyryl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, furoyl chloride, and *tert*-butyl chloroformate. Preferred hindered bases are trialkylamines having two of their alkyl groups larger than ethyl, and pyridine derivatives that are substituted at least at its 2- and 6-positions. Examples of preferred hindered bases are 2,4,6-collidine, 2,6-lutidine, *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, *N*-ethyldicyclohexylamine, and tripropylamine.

15

The quantity of each of the acid halide and hindered base is preferably about 4 or more equivalents based on the moles of starting taxane molecule(s), and more preferably about 5 or more equivalents. One preferred embodiment employs about 5 equivalents of benzoyl chloride and about 5.5 equivalents of 2,6-lutidine at about ambient temperature.

5 The preferred time of reaction is less than about 6 hours, and more preferably less than about 4 hours. The preferred temperature of the reaction is less than about 40°C and more preferably about ambient temperature.

10 The preferred organic solvent for conducting a selective acylation reaction with a taxane molecule is THF. One reason for this choice is that THF will typically solubilize certain taxane molecules at a concentration of about 20% or greater. If THF is the organic solvent, the work up of the reaction is as described above. The preferred work up generally includes filtering the salt of the pyridine derivative and slowly adding the filtrate to about four or five times excess of hexane or heptane which causes the end product taxane molecule(s) to precipitate while the acylation reagents remain in solution.
15 Heptane is the preferred anti-solvent. It should be understood that a larger excess of an anti-solvent may be used, e.g., a ten-fold excess.

Purification of the taxane molecules is typically accomplished using crystallization and/or one or more recrystallizations, depending on the desired purity of the end product taxane molecule. Crystallization and recrystallization is usually
20 conducted using a binary or ternary solvent system, i.e., at least one solubilizing solvent and at least one anti-solvent. Examples of solubilizing solvents include, among others, acetone, methyl *tert*-butyl ether, methylene chloride, trifluorotoluene, and THF. Examples of anti-solvents include hydrocarbon solvents such as hexane and heptane. Examples of solvent systems useful with taxane molecules include, among others,
25 acetone/hexane, and methylene chloride/hexane. Methylene chloride/hexane is preferred.

The invention is further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLES

Solvents and reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (Milwaukee, WI). ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to
30 tetramethylsilane.

Example 1. Selective Acylation of Paclitaxel with Benzoyl Chloride and 2,6-Lutidine or 2,4,6-Collidine

A 25% (w/v) solution of paclitaxel in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF) was prepared. 0.5 mL aliquots of this solution (0.148 mmol) were added to small vials, and treated with 5.5 equivalents of hindered base followed by 5.0 equivalents of benzoyl chloride. The reactions were stirred at room temperature for 4 hours and sampled for HPLC analysis using the HPLC protocol described below. The 2'-O-benzoyl paclitaxel (2'-OBz paclitaxel) was substantially identical to that reported by Kingston *et al.* in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,319,112 and 5,470,866. The 2',7-bis-O-benzoyl paclitaxel (2',7-bis-OBz paclitaxel) was isolated and identified by ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR. Table 2 shows the percentages of starting material and major products as determined by HPLC analysis.

Table 2

Base	% Paclitaxel	% 2'-OBz Paclitaxel	% 2',7-Bis-OBz Paclitaxel
2,6-Lutidine	0.43	99.44	0.12
2,4,6-Collidine	0.52	99.31	0.17

HPLC Method: Column: Supelco Diphenyl, 150 x 4.6 mm, 5 micron. Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/min. Gradient: Start at 70%/30% water/acetonitrile (CH₃CN) with a linear gradient reaching 50%/50% water/CH₃CN at 10 minutes, then a linear gradient reaching 20%/80% water/CH₃CN at 13 minutes, then hold until 16 minutes. Re-equilibration is with 70%/30% water/CH₃CN for 4 minutes. Detection: 227 and 254 nm.

2',7-Bis-O-Benzoyl Paclitaxel NMR Results

¹H NMR, 400 MHz (CDCl₃): 1.18 s 3H, 1.20 s 3H, 1.80 m 1H, 1.95 s 6H, 2.06 br s 3H, 2.15 m 1H, 2.37 m 1H, 2.45 s 3H, 2.79 m 1H, 4.05 d (6.8 Hz) 1H, 4.23 d (8.0 Hz) 1H, 4.34 d (8.0 Hz) 1H, 5.00 d (8.4 Hz) 1H, 5.73-5.80 m 3H, 6.05 dd (3.6, 8.8 Hz) 1H, 6.24 t (7.6 Hz) 1H, 6.43 s 1H, 7.16 d (9.2 Hz) 1H, 7.31-8.13 m 25H.

¹³C NMR, 100 MHz (CDCl₃): 11.04, 14.50, 20.36, 21.33, 22.51, 26.35, 33.81, 35.42, 43.18, 46.58, 53.32, 56.15, 71.81, 72.02, 74.64, 74.73, 76.29, 78.79, 80.71, 83.96, 126.68, 127.02, 128.04, 128.52, 128.67, 128.68, 129.05, 129.10, 129.73, 129.82, 130.13, 131.91, 132.66, 133.67, 133.72, 133.83, 136.86, 141.26, 156.75, 165.13, 165.48, 166.89, 167.14, 168.22, 168.24, 169.53, 202.52.

Example 2. Selective Acylation of Cephalomannine with Benzoyl Chloride and 2,6-Lutidine

A 25-mL flask was thoroughly dried with a heat gun and cooled by passing nitrogen through it. Cephalomannine (2.0 g, 2.41 mmol) was added, followed by anhydrous THF (10 mL). Within several minutes after stirring at room temperature, the solution was homogeneous. Next, 2,6-lutidine (1.6 mL, 5.5 eq.) was added at once and stirred for about 2 minutes. Benzoyl chloride (1.4 mL, 5.0 eq.) was added over 2-3 minutes. About 5 minutes after the addition of the acylation reagents was complete, the stirred solution became heterogeneous. HPLC assays were performed at various intervals and at about 4 hours, the reaction was deemed complete.

The 2,6-lutidine-HCl was filtered off through a sintered glass funnel and washed with about 5 mL of anhydrous THF. The combined filtrate was added to about 25 mL of heptane over about 5 minutes, causing precipitation. The suspension was transferred to a Buchner funnel and the collected yellow solid was washed three times with about 5 mL of a 4:1 heptane:THF solution. The yellow solid was then added to about 10 mL of methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂) and stirred for about 10 minutes. Then, about 25 mL of heptane was added over about 10 minutes. After stirring for about 10 minutes, the crystalline solid was filtered through a Buchner funnel and washed two times with about 5 mL of a 2.5:1 heptane:CH₂Cl₂ solution. After drying for about 2 days under vacuum at about 40-50° C, the crystalline solid weighed 2.06 grams and contained 2.00 g 2'-O-benzoyl cephalomannine (2'-OBz cephalomannine) (88.9 % yield), 0.3 % unreacted cephalomannine, and no detectable 2',7-bis-O-benzoyl cephalomannine as determined by HPLC.

2'-OBz Cephalomannine NMR Results

¹H NMR, 400 MHz (CDCl₃): 1.14 s 3H, 1.26 s 3H, 1.68 s 3H, 1.72 dd (1.2, 7.2 Hz) 3H, 1.82 br s 3H, 1.87 m 1H, 1.95 d (1.2 Hz) 3H, 2.15 m 1H, 2.23 s 3H, 2.31 m 1H, 2.41 s 3H, 2.50 m 1H, 3.81 d (6.8 Hz) 1H, 4.18 d (8.4 Hz) 1H, 4.30 d (8.4 Hz) 1H, 4.45 dd (6.8, 9.6 Hz) 1H, 4.96 dd (2.0, 9.2 Hz) 1H, 5.62 d (4.0 Hz) 1H, 5.68 d (6.8 Hz) 1H, 5.90 dd (4.0, 8.8 Hz) 1H, 6.26 t (7.6) 1H, 6.30 s 1H, 6.44 m 1H, 6.59 d (8.8 Hz) 1H, 7.30-8.12 m 15H.

¹³C NMR 100 MHz (CDCl₃): 9.58, 12.44, 13.98, 14.86, 20.81, 22.16, 22.61, 26.81, 35.48, 35.49, 43.15, 45.54, 52.75, 58.48, 71.80, 72.11, 74.73, 75.10, 75.59, 76.40, 79.27, 80.96, 84.43, 126.58, 128.39, 128.66, 128.70, 129.00, 129.13, 129.79, 130.18, 131.51, 131.70, 132.63, 133.66, 133.86, 137.19, 142.98, 165.58, 167.06, 168.14, 168.76, 169.77, 171.25, 203.83.

Example 3. Survey of Hindered Bases in the Selective Acylation of Paclitaxel with 2-Furoyl Chloride

A 25% (w/v) solution of paclitaxel in anhydrous THF was prepared. 0.5 mL aliquots of this solution (0.148 millimoles) were added to small vials, and treated with 5.5 equivalents of a hindered base followed by 5.0 equivalents of 2-furoyl chloride. The reactions were stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, and sampled for HPLC analysis using the HPLC protocol described in Example 1. Table 3 shows the percentages of starting material and major products as determined by HPLC analysis.

Table 3

Base	% Paclitaxel	% 2-O-Benzoyl Paclitaxel	% 2,6-Di-O-Benzoyl Paclitaxel
2,3-Lutidine	0	86.43	13.57
2,4-Lutidine	0.64	88.10	11.26
2,5-Lutidine	0.15	84.55	15.30
2,6-Lutidine	0.18	99.57	0.26
3,4-Lutidine	0.23	1.95	97.82
3,5-Lutidine	0	0.04	99.96
2,3,5-Collidine	0.16	79.76	20.08
2,4,6-Collidine	0.21	98.91	0.89
Pyridine	0	0.13	99.87
2-Phenyl Pyridine	67.05	32.77	0.18
<i>N</i> -Ethylcyclohexylamine	0	99.95	0.05
<i>N,N</i> -Diisopropylisobutylamine	39.00	60.78	0.23
<i>N,N</i> -diisopropylethylamine	0	99.88	0.16
Triethylamine	0	88.87	11.13
Tripropylamine	0	99.22	0.78
Imidazole	0.17	93.29	6.54
Diazabicyclooctane (DABCO)	0	91.00	9.00
4-(<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP)	0	0.18	99.92
Diazabicycloundecane (DBU)	20.37	69.84	9.79

Example 4. Selective Acylation of Mixed Taxanes at Large Scale

- 5 A 5-L flask was thoroughly dried with a heat gun and cooled by passing nitrogen through it. A taxane mixture containing 89.5% taxane molecules (consisting of 11.6 % paclitaxel (Taxol A), 21.4 % cephalomannine (Taxol B), 43.7 % Taxol C, 0.2 % Taxol D, 3.5 % Taxol E, 8.7 % Taxol F, and 0.4 % Taxol G) (753.2 g, ~0.88 mol) was added, followed by anhydrous THF (3.0 L). Within several minutes after stirring at room
- 10 temperature, the solution was homogeneous. Next, 2,6-lutidine (565 mL, 5.5 eq.) was added at once and stirred for about 2 minutes. Benzoyl chloride (510 mL, 5.0 eq.) was added over about 10 minutes (no significant exotherm was experienced). About 1 minute

after the addition of the acylation reagents was complete, the stirred solution became heterogeneous. HPLC assays were performed at various intervals and at about 6 hours, the reaction was deemed complete.

The 2,6-lutidine-HCl was filtered off through a sintered glass funnel and washed with about 500 mL of anhydrous THF. One-half of the combined filtrate was added to about 12 L of heptane over about 15 minutes, causing precipitation. This precipitate was filtered using a Buchner funnel. The other half of the filtrate was processed likewise. The collected yellow solid was washed twice with a total of about 3.75 L of a 4:1 heptane:THF solution. The yellow solid was then added to about 3 L of CH₂Cl₂ and stirred for about 10 minutes to yield a crystalline solid. Then, 6 L of heptane was added over about 10 minutes with stirring. After stirring for about 30 minutes, the crystalline solid was filtered using a Buchner funnel and washed three times with a total of about 6 L of a 3:1 heptane:CH₂Cl₂ solution. After drying for about 60 hours under vacuum at about 40-50°C, the crystalline solid weighed 728 grams and contained 645.9 g 2-O'-benzoyl taxane molecules (85.4 % yield), and less than 0.5 % unreacted taxane molecules and 2',7-bis-O-benzoyl taxane molecules as determined by HPLC.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The content of each of the patent and non-patent documents referred to herein is expressly incorporated herein by reference.

EQUIVALENTS

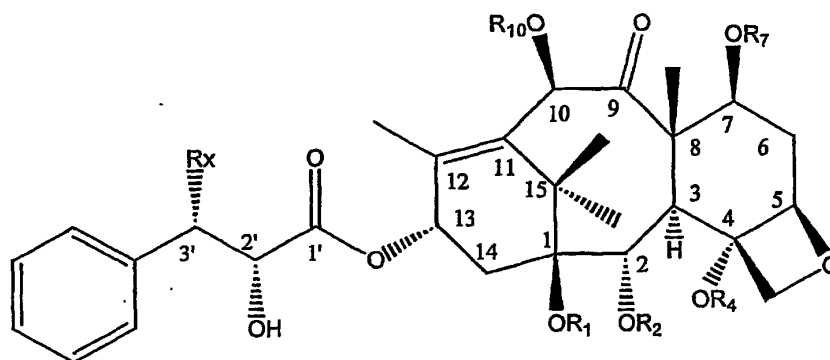
The invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The foregoing embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects illustrative rather than limiting on the invention described herein. Scope of the invention is thus indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are intended to be embraced therein.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of selectively acylating a compound comprising at least first and second secondary hydroxyl groups, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing a solution of the compound in a solvent; and
 - (b) contacting the solution with a hindered base and an acid halide thereby to selectively acylate the first secondary hydroxyl group.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the compound is a taxane molecule.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the acid halide is selected from the group consisting of benzoyl halide, tigloyl halide, hexanoyl halide, butyryl halide, 2-methylbutyryl halide, phenylacetyl halide, furoyl halide, and *tert*-butyl haloformate.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the hindered base is a pyridine derivative or a trialkylamine.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein the pyridine derivative is selected from the group consisting of 2,6-lutidine, and 2,4,6-collidine.
6. A method of selectively acylating a hydroxyl group located at a C-2' position of a taxane molecule having an unprotected hydroxyl group located at a C-7 position, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing a solution comprising a taxane molecule in an organic solvent; and
 - (b) contacting the solution with a hindered base and an acid halide thereby to selectively acylate the hydroxyl group located at the C-2' position.
7. The method of claim 6 wherein the acid halide is an acid chloride.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the acid chloride is selected from the group consisting of benzoyl chloride, tigloyl chloride, hexanoyl chloride, butyryl chloride, 2-methylbutyryl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, furoyl chloride, and *tert*-butyl chloroformate.
9. The method of claim 8 wherein the acid chloride is benzoyl chloride.

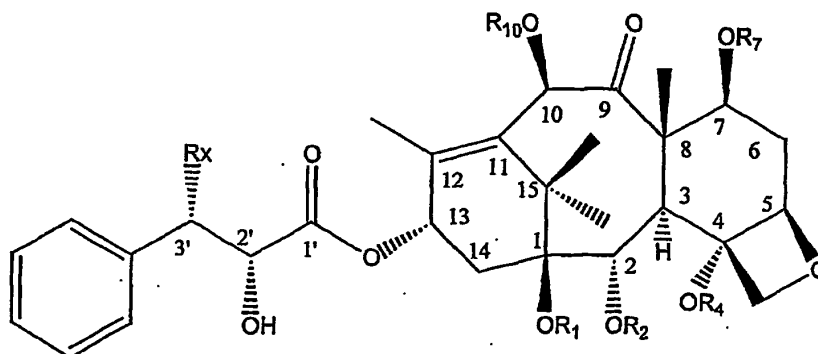
10. The method of claim 8 wherein the acid chloride is tigloyl chloride.
11. The method of claim 7 wherein the hindered base is a pyridine derivative or a trialkylamine.
12. The method of claim 11 wherein the pyridine derivative is selected from the group consisting of 2,6-lutidine, and 2,4,6-collidine.
13. The method of claim 11 wherein the trialkylamine is *N*-ethyldicyclohexylamine or *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine.
14. The method of claim 6 wherein the organic solvent is tetrahydrofuran.
15. The method of claim 6 wherein the organic solvent solubilizes the taxane molecule at a concentration of at least about 15% by weight.
16. The method of claim 6 wherein selective acylation occurs in about 6 hours or less.
17. The method of claim 6 wherein selective acylation occurs at a temperature of about 40°C or less.
18. The method of claim 6 wherein selective acylation occurs at about ambient temperature.
19. The method of claim 6 wherein each of the hindered base and the acid halide are present in an amount greater than or equal to about 4 equivalents of the taxane molecule.
20. The method of claim 6, wherein the taxane molecule has the formula:



20 wherein

25. A method of selectively acylating a taxane molecule, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a solution of tetrahydrofuran and a taxane molecule having the formula:



wherein

R₁ is hydrogen;

R₂ is a benzoyl group;

R₄ is an acetate group;

R₇ is hydrogen;

R₁₀ is hydrogen or an acetate group; and

R_x is N=CHR_c or -NHC(O)R_N, wherein R_c is an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, a vinyl group, or an ether group; and R_N is an alkyl group, an aryl group, an arylalkyl group, a vinyl group, or an ether group; and

(b) adding 2,6-lutidine or *N*-ethylidicyclohexylamine and an acid chloride to the solution thereby to selectively acylate the hydroxyl group located at the C-2' position.

26. The method of claim 25 wherein R₁₀ is hydrogen.

27. The method of claim 25 wherein R₁₀ is an acetate group.

28. The method of claim 26 wherein R_x is N=CHR_c, and R_c is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, n-pentyl, propyl, 1-methyl-propyl, benzyl, 2-furanyl, and *tert*-butoxy.

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29. The method of claim 26 wherein Rx is -NHC(O)R_N , and R_N is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, n-pentyl, propyl, 1-methyl-propyl, benzyl, 2-furanyl, and *tert*-butoxy.
30. The method of claim 27 wherein Rx is N=CHRC , and Rc is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, n-pentyl, propyl, 1-methyl-propyl, benzyl, 2-furanyl, and *tert*-butoxy.
31. The method of claim 27 wherein Rx is -NHC(O)R_N , and R_N is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, n-pentyl, propyl, 1-methyl-propyl, benzyl, 2-furanyl, and *tert*-butoxy.
32. The method of claim 28 wherein the acid chloride is selected from the group consisting of benzoyl chloride, tigloyl chloride, hexanoyl chloride, butyryl chloride, 2-methylbutyryl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, furoyl chloride, and *tert*-butyl chloroformate.
33. The method of claim 29 wherein the acid chloride is selected from the group consisting of benzoyl chloride, tigloyl chloride, hexanoyl chloride, butyryl chloride, 2-methylbutyryl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, furoyl chloride, and *tert*-butyl chloroformate.
34. The method of claim 30 wherein the acid chloride is selected from the group consisting of benzoyl chloride, tigloyl chloride, hexanoyl chloride, butyryl chloride, 2-methylbutyryl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, furoyl chloride, and *tert*-butyl chloroformate.
35. The method of claim 31 wherein the acid chloride is selected from the group consisting of benzoyl chloride, tigloyl chloride, hexanoyl chloride, butyryl chloride, 2-methylbutyryl chloride, phenylacetyl chloride, furoyl chloride, and *tert*-butyl chloroformate.
36. The method of claim 25 wherein R_{10} is an acetate group, Rx is -NHC(O)R_N , wherein R_N is phenyl, and the acid chloride is benzoyl chloride.
37. The method of claim 25 wherein R_{10} is an acetate group, Rx is -NHC(O)R_N , wherein R_N is 1-methyl-1-propenyl, and the acid chloride is benzoyl chloride.

38. The method of claim 25 wherein R_{10} is an acetate group, R_x is $-NHC(O)R_N$, wherein R_N is n-pentyl, and the acid chloride is benzoyl chloride.

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ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION

SELECTIVE ACYLATION OF SECONDARY HYDROXYL GROUPS

5 The invention provides methods and compositions for selectively acylating a specific hydroxyl group in a molecule of interest containing at least two unprotected secondary hydroxyl groups. Although the methods and compositions of the invention have general applicability, they are particularly useful in the selective acylation of taxane molecules.

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